

RECEIVED

30 AUG 2024

NEXT IAS

GS MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : GSMAC2405

Test No. : 05

Name of Candidate: NANCY SINGH Mobile No. :Roll No. : GSPM23B10138 Start Time End Time.....Date of Examination: 30-08-2024 Medium : English Hindi

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
TOTAL MARKS - 100		

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	
TOTAL MARKS - 150		

GRAND TOTAL : / 250

EVAL CODE: EVAL DATE:

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Immediately on receipt of the QCA booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.
2. Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated.
3. Candidate is expected to attempt all 20 questions within the given timeline.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized at the time of admission.
5. Candidates must write answers for the specific question under the respective question itself. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.
6. Please write neatly. Avoid illegible writing.
7. Do not write/mark irrelevant matters in the QCAB.

सामान्य निर्देश

1. QCA पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर कृपया तुरंत जांच लें कि इस QCA पुस्तिका में कोई पृष्ठ या सामग्री आदि गलत छपी हुई या फटी हुई या गायब तो नहीं है। यदि ऐसा है, तो इसे एक नई QCA पुस्तिका से बदल लें।
2. अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रासंगिक विवरण जैसे नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा।
3. अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवंटित समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 20 प्रश्नों के उत्तर-लेखन का प्रयास करें।
4. प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में ही लिखे जाने चाहिए।
5. अभ्यर्थियों को विशिष्ट प्रश्न के उत्तर संबंधित प्रश्न के नीचे ही लिखने होंगे। आवंटित स्थान के बाहर लिखे गए किसी भी उत्तर को क्रेडिट नहीं दिया जाएगा।
6. कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।
7. QCAB में अप्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें।

REMARKS:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Student Concerns / Query

Evaluator's Feedback / Response

1

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

3

.....

.....

.....

1

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

3

.....

.....

.....

MARKING SCHEME *

Marks Per Ques	Below Average	Average	Above Average
10 Marks	Below 3.00	3.00 - 3.75	4.00 and above
15 Marks	Below 4.50	4.50 - 5.75	6.00 and above

* Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT QR CODES



Topper's Copy



Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB



Copy Scanner App



Next IAS Test Centre Location

MACRO COMMENTS

The Purpose of evaluation@nextias.com is to provide constructive suggestions on 'How to improve Answer Writing and thereby score better marks.'

STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT



IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

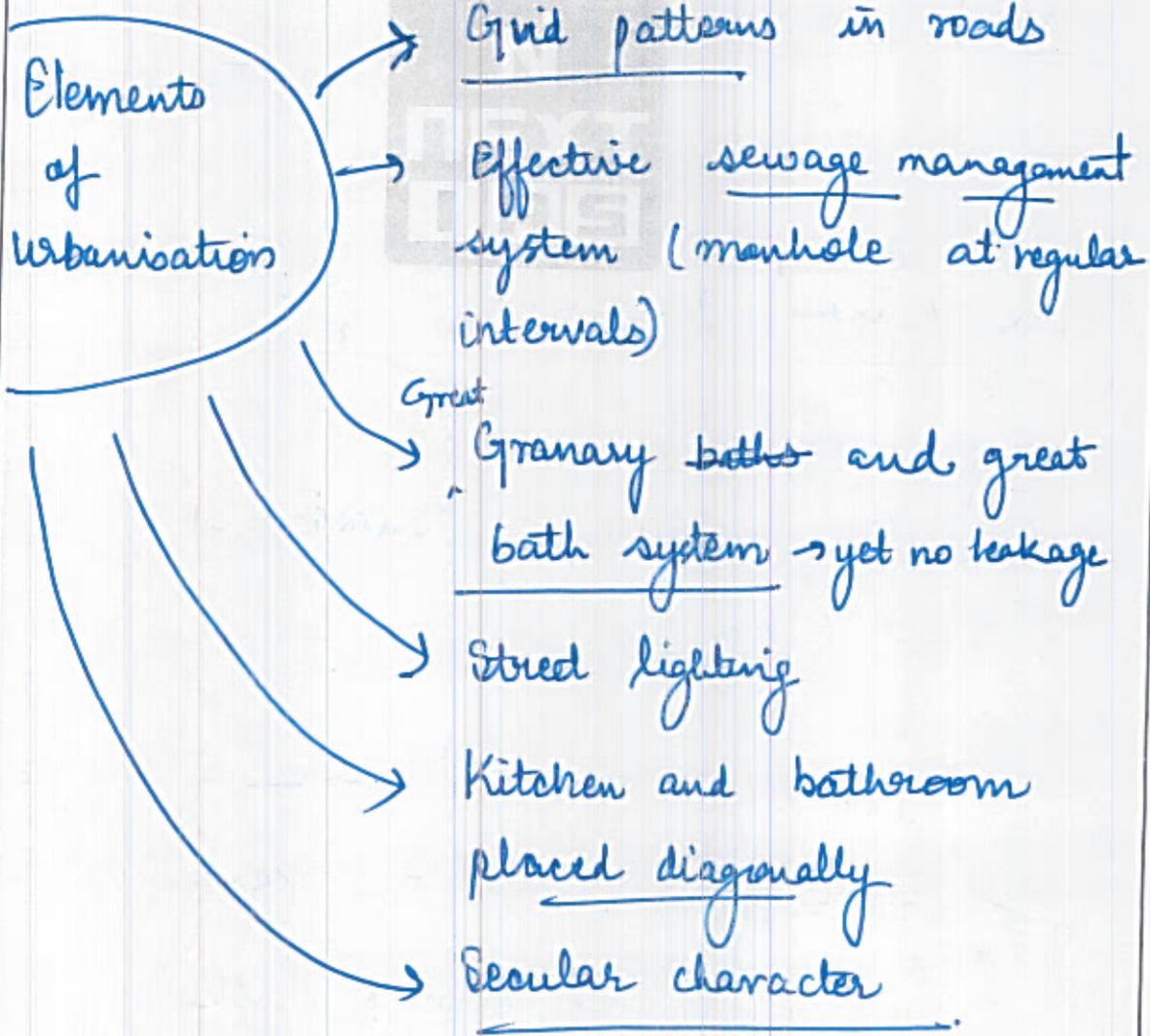
Q.1 नगरीकरण के तत्वों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार कृषि ने हड़प्पा सभ्यता की स्थायी सफलता और दीर्घायु में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई थी।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Highlighting the elements of urbanization discuss how agriculture played a pivotal role in the enduring success and longevity of the Harappan Civilization.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Harappan civilization flourished around 3500 B.C. to around 1500 B.C. covering vast regions in North West and that of Pakistan, Afghanistan.



Agriculture played pivotal role.

① Food security → Agriculture helped in maintaining food security by production of crops like barley, wheat, rice.

② Growth of economy: Agriculture engaged Harappans in trade of agricultural goods.

Example: Presence of seals in Mesopotamia can be evident of trade.

③ Barter system practiced helped in sustaining.

④ Helped to address situations of crisis like famine.

Harappan Civilization was hence an urbanised civilisation. We can learn from it to promote our growth and development

Q.2 भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन ने राष्ट्र की आत्मा को जागृत किया और स्वतंत्रता के एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण में विभिन्न वर्गों को एक साथ लाया। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Quit India Movement marked the awakening of the nation's soul and brought diverse sections together in a unified vision of Independence. Discuss (10 marks, 150 words)

On August 8, 1942, a resolution for Quit India Movement was passed by Mahatma Gandhi at Gowali Tank, Bombay

Quit India brought diverse sections together

① Women

↳ Quit India Movement saw huge participation from women.

Example: Aruna Asaf Ali, Usha Mehta operating underground radio.

② Students participated by denying scholarships and boycotting schools.

③ Parallel Governments

↳ Quit India Movement led to formation of parallel governments. Example: Balia

under Chittu Pandey, Nana Patil → Jatija
Sarkar.

④ Also, participation from peasants
by not paying tax.

⑤ Civil servants resigned.

⑥ People from princely states also
supported the movement.

Impact → It gave final blow to British
Rule and affirmed India's
demand for independence

→ No participation from Muslim
community showed signs of
demand for partition in future.

→ Gave ultimatum to British Rule.

Quit India Movement of 1942 was truly
a great struggle as it was leaderless.
But it still drew diverse sections to
fight against British Rule.

- Q.3 एशिया एवं अफ्रीका में उपनिवेशवाद से मुक्ति की प्रक्रिया को तीव्र करने में द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के प्रभावों का विश्लेषण करें।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Analyze the impact of World War II in accelerating the process of decolonization in Asia and Africa.
(10 marks, 150 words)

The World War II began in 1939 and ended with bombing in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.

Impact of World War II in ~~not~~ accelerating decolonisation

① Drain on wealth of Europe

↳ Colonial powers suffered huge financial losses and were out of resources to maintain administration and soldiers in colonies.

② Emergence of 2 superpowers

↳ The power dynamics shifted from Europe to USA and USSR → the two superpowers.

③ Formation of Organisation for peace

↳ UN was established in October, 1945 that aimed to work for maintaining peace and promotion of democratic values.

④ British policies of exploitation were exposed on large scale and USA and USSR pressurised for de-colonisation.

⑤ British ~~removal~~ treatment and withdrawal of from South East Asia was criticised. ~~and~~

⑥ Movements in countries like India, African countries

Example: Quit India, Naval Mutiny, Ghana Movement.

Therefore World War quickened the pace of de-colonization and led to independence and freedom.

Q.4 अवसादी चट्टानों के विभिन्न प्रकार और उनकी निर्माण प्रक्रियाओं पर चर्चा करें। अवसादी चट्टानों का आर्थिक महत्व क्या है?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Discuss the various types of sedimentary rocks and their formation processes. What is the economic significance of sedimentary rocks?

(10 marks, 150 words)

Sedimentary rocks are the
~~s~~ rocks which are formed by
 deposition of different minerals layer
 after layer.

Types of sedimentary rocks & their
 formation

① Formed due to chemical reactions

↳ Sedimentary rocks formed due
 to oxidation, reduction, hydration

Example: limestone

② Organic sedimentary rocks

↳ Either formed due to activity of
 burrowing animals or due to
 decomposition of dead remains and

animals. Example:
 Coal, Petroleum

③ Geomorphic agents

↳ Formed due to weathering & erosion by agents like wind, water.

Example: Glacial tillites.

Significance of sedimentary rocks

① Energy security Example: Coal.

② Critical sector growth / Strategic significance

Example: Enrichment process in sedimentary rocks help in economic viability of critical minerals

③ Thorium sands for shift to renewable energy. Example: Kerala beaches

④ Construction materials

⑤ Agriculture

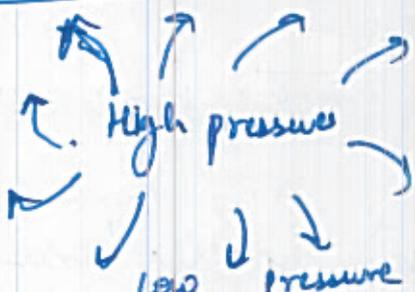
Therefore sedimentary rocks are crucial for various economic purposes.

Q.5 प्रतिचक्रवाती परिसंचरण की विशेषताएं क्या हैं और वे भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप पर मौसम को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करते हैं?
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

What are the characteristics of anticyclonic circulations, and how do they influence weather patterns over the Indian subcontinent?
(10 marks, 150 words)

Anticyclonic circulations have low pressure at centre and high pressure in nearby areas.

Characteristics of anticyclonic circulation

- ① It results in the formation of anti-cyclones or Extra-tropical cyclones.
- ② Rotation due to Coriolis Effect and Ferrel's Law → This anticyclonic circulations are anti-clockwise in Southern Hemisphere and clockwise in Northern Hemisphere.
- ③ Outward movement of air

- ④ Centrifugal force operating.

⑤ Stable conditions prevail in anticyclonic circulation.

Impact on weather patterns

① Heat distribution is maintained by circulations.

② During summers, anticyclonic conditions result in heatwaves.

③ Anticyclonic circulation leads to stable weather conditions during winters. Example: Cold air below warm air leads to stability. (Temperature inversion)

④ It leads to prevalence of dry weather conditions.

Anticyclonic circulations thus influence weather patterns of a region by its unique characteristics.

Q.6 प्रवाल विरंजन क्या है और इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं? साथ ही, प्रवाल भित्ति के संरक्षण में समुद्री संरक्षित क्षेत्रों (एम पी ए) की भूमिका का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

What is coral bleaching, and what are its main causes? Also, evaluate the role of marine protected areas (MPAs) in the conservation of coral reefs. (10 marks, 150 words)

Coral refers to calcareous structures which are known as Bioherms or Rainforests of the oceans.

Coral Bleaching is a phenomenon whereby coral polyps expel the algae - Zooxanthellae which leads to discolouration of corals and long term prevalence of such conditions results in death of corals.

Causes of Coral Bleaching

- ① ENSO and B. Medaki circulation
 - ↳ This is leading to warming of ocean waters - unsuitable for corals.
- ② Xenobiotics and Epizootics - Invasion of harmful pathogens.

- ③ Oil pollution in the oceans.
- ④ Mechanized trawling in the oceans.
- ⑤ Global warming and climate change.
- ⑥ Disturbance in AMOC circulation.
- ⑦ Increase in frequency & intensity of tropical cyclones.

Role of Marine Protected Areas

- ① Research and monitoring of coral reefs. Also, establishment of artificial corals.
 - ② Reduction in human activities in coral areas.
 - ③ Conservation status and inclusion of Corals in Schedule I of WPA, 1972 has helped in protection of corals.
- Corals ~~are~~ ^{possess} pristine ^{beauty}. It must be conserved to reap benefits out of it and maintain biodiversity.

Q.7 क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक एकीकरण एवं विकास को बढ़ावा देने में आर्थिक गलियारों की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें। चेन्नई-बेंगलुरु औद्योगिक गलियारा (सी बी आई सी) जैसी परियोजनाएं भारत की व्यापक आर्थिक विकास रणनीतियों के साथ किस प्रकार संरेखित हैं?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Discuss the role of economic corridors in fostering regional economic integration and development. How do projects like the Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) align with India's broader economic growth strategies?

(10 marks, 150 words)

Economic corridors are the corridors built with development of industries and good connectivity of roads and ports.

Role of economic corridors

- ① Promote employment
- ② Growth and development of surrounding areas.
- ③ Social - cultural integration
- ④ Connectivity and reduced logistic costs favouring exports.

Projects align with India's broader interests

- ① Make India a manufacturing hub Example: India aims to become global manufacturing hub by 2030.
- ② Export bringing in forex and growth of economy
Example: India's aim to become 5 trillion economy.
- ③ Support India's policies like NIMZ, SEZ.
- ④ Reduced logistics cost by 7-8% will promote growth.
- ⑤ Investment opportunities.

Economic corridors are lifelines of growth and development to make India Viksit Bharat.

Q.8 जेंडर फ्लुइड पहचान क्या है, तथा खूबक समुदाय को पूर्ण सामाजिक समावेशन और समानता प्राप्त करने में किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

What is gender fluid identity, and what are the LGBTQ community's ongoing challenges to full societal inclusion and equal treatment? (10 marks, 150 words)

Gender fluid identity refers to the identity which one derives after knowing its sexual orientation and can change over time.

LGBTQ community ongoing challenges

① Adoption and inheritance

↳ No laws for protection of rights of LGBTQ for adoption and inheritance.

② No legal recognition to their marriage. Example: Supreme Court in Supriyo Chakraborty case denied marriage as a part of Hindu Marriage.

③ Social stigma

↳ LGBTQ are not socially accepted and are looked down upon.

- ④ Resistance from parents and also instances of honour killing.
- ⑤ Identity crisis and mental health issues.
- ⑥ Lack of political representation.

Steps that can be taken

- ① Change the behaviour of community to make them feel accepted as part of society.
- ② Provide employment opportunities
Example: SMILE for transgender
- ③ Ganima Greh for their residence
- ④ Queen parade to arouse people
- ⑤ Legal protection for inheritance.

LGBTQ^{issues} is the new threat to social harmony. Their ~~st~~ issues must be addressed to promote inclusivity.

Q.9 क्षेत्रीय और राष्ट्रीय पहचानों के मध्य का अंतर्संबंध किस प्रकार क्षेत्रवादी भावनाओं के उद्भव को बढ़ावा देता है? हम क्षेत्रीय पहचान को व्यापक राष्ट्रीय पहचान के साथ किस प्रकार संतुलित कर सकते हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

How does the interplay between regional and national identities fuel the emergence of regionalistic sentiments? How can we balance regional identities with broader national identity?

(10 marks, 150 words)

Regionalism is the notion of having sense of shared culture among people belonging to a particular region.

Interplay between regional and national identities

① Language

↳ Demand for separate state on the basis of language leads to regionalistic tendencies : Example Demand for Andhra Pradesh,

② Ethnic identities

↳ The diverse ethnic identities demand for more autonomy within national boundaries . Example : Bodoland demand.

③ Differences in development may lead to rise of regional identities

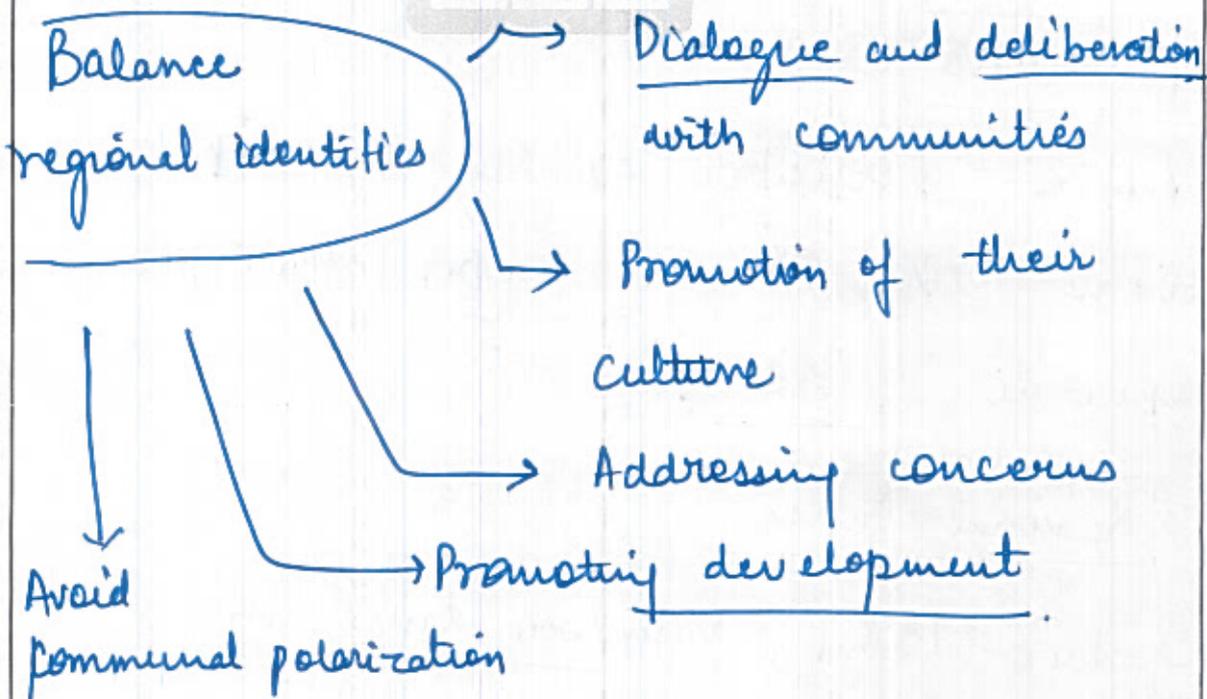
Example: Kuki & Meitais, Demand for Harit Pradesh.

④ Also, fear of demographic distortion fuels regionalistic tendencies

Example: Assam → Fear of Bengalis.

⑤ Illegal migration

Example: Rohingyas



Indian identity is unique in its own terms where diverse cultures flourish together.

Q.10 विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक प्रथाएँ और परंपराएँ "विविधता में एकता" के विचार में किस प्रकार योगदान देती हैं? अपनी चर्चा के समर्थन में उदाहरण दीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

How do various cultural practices and traditions contribute to the idea of "Unity in Diversity"? Provide examples to support your argument. (10 marks, 150 words)

Indian society has been a flourishing society with values like tolerance and accommodation to maintain Unity in Diversity.

Cultural practices contributing to the idea of Unity in Diversity

① Festivals

↳ People participate equally in all festivals like Durga Puja, Holi, Deepawali, Eid.

② Regional dances

↳ Garba, Bihu, Bamboo dance are adored by all.

③ Spiritual Practices like Yoga, practiced & meditation

as Art of living.

④ Folk paintings like Pattachitra promote and gifted to foreign delegates visiting India.

⑤ Cultural traditions of North East are showcased to adhere to diversity and pluralism

Example : Fest in Amrit Udyan

Thus the Indian society is characterised with unity without fragmentation and diversity making it a great grand salad bowl.

Q.11 बौद्ध वास्तुकला और संस्कृति के संदर्भ में स्तूप कला का क्या महत्व है? इसके विभिन्न तत्वों तथा प्रतीकवाद और बौद्ध मान्यताओं को बढ़ावा देने में उनकी भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए। (50 अंक, 250 शब्द)

What is the significance of Stupa art in the context of Buddhist architecture and culture? Discuss its various elements and symbolism and their role in conveying Buddhist beliefs. (15 marks, 250 words)

The concept of ^{constructing} Stupa was first started by Ashoka to promote Buddhist culture.

Significance of Stupa

① Helps in understanding religious philosophies of Buddhism.

② It helped to conserve the remains of Buddha.

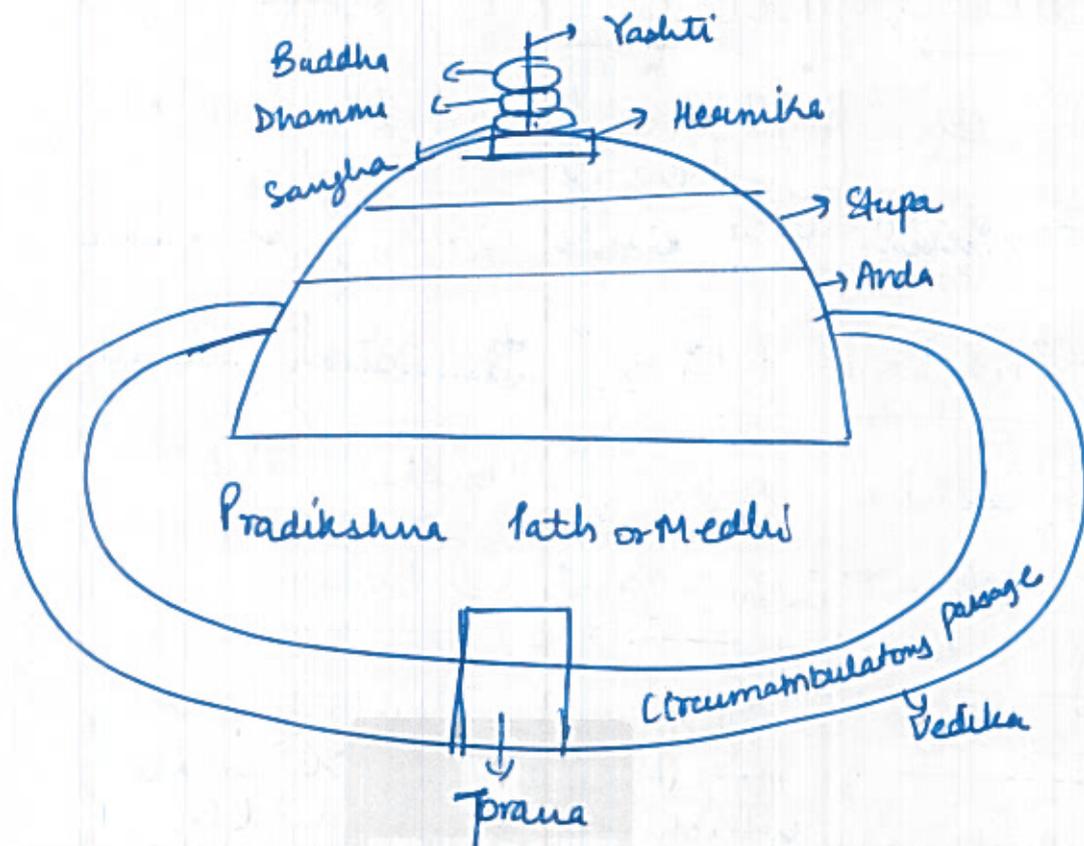
Example : Uddeshikas, Paribhogikas in stupa

③ It is a place of commemoration.

Example : Dharmachakra Stupa, Sanchi Stupa

④ It is a place of heritage.

Example : Shor Sanchi Stupa.



Various elements and their role in conveying Buddhist beliefs

- ① Yashti → It signifies the cosmic axis which connects to heaven.
- ② Three Chattris : denote Buddha's wisdom, the principles and doctrines of Buddhism, as well as, the Order to be followed by Monks.

③ Vedika : Protects the ~~outer~~ inner world of purity from the outer world of desires.

④ Pradikshna Path → To move around the stupa which denotes the cycle of birth and re-birth.

⑤ Toranas : They are entry gates to stupa which were added by Greeks.

⑥ Hemika → Separating divine from earthly calm.

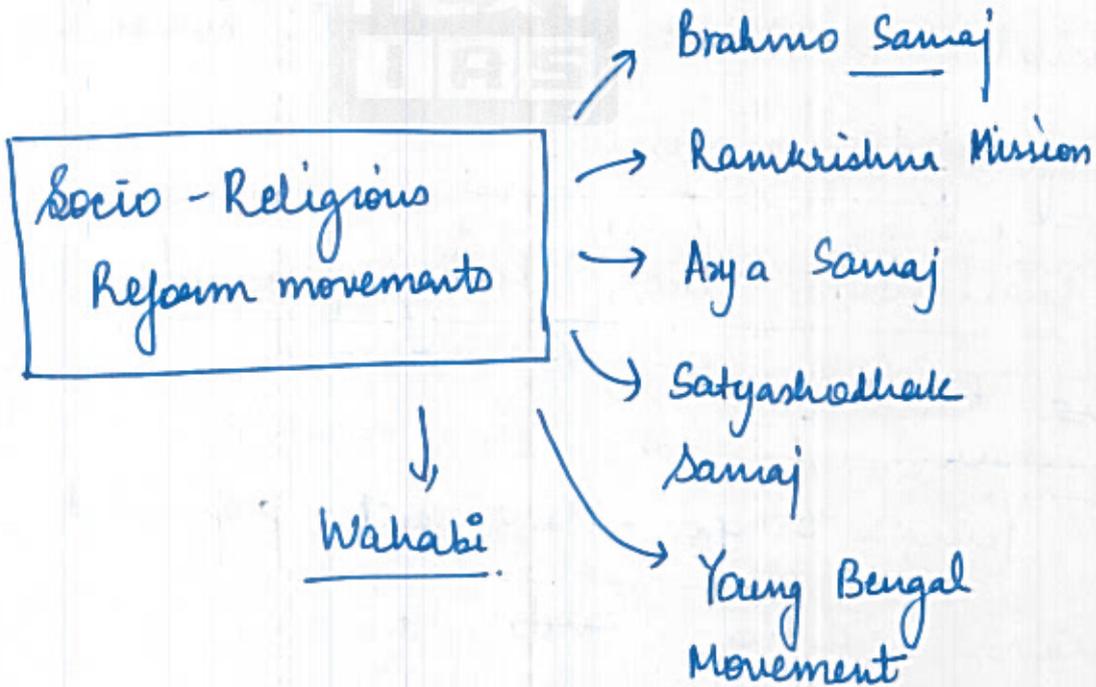
⑦ Anda : It sometimes denote Buddha himself.

Thus Stupas have great importance in Buddhist culture. Its preservation maintains rich cultural heritage of
India

Q.12 "19वीं सदी के भारत में स्थापित सामाजिक रीति-रिवाजों और औपनिवेशिक प्रभुत्व के विरुद्ध दोहरा संघर्ष सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधार आंदोलनों की एक प्रमुख विशेषता थी।" 19वीं सदी के भारत के सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधार आंदोलनों ने औपनिवेशिक सांस्कृतिक और वैचारिक आधिपत्य के प्रति किस प्रकार प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की है? (50 अंक, 250 शब्द)

"The dual struggle against entrenched social customs and colonial dominance was a prominent feature of socio-religious reform movements in 19th century India." How did the socio-religious reform movements of 19th century India respond to colonial cultural and ideological hegemony? (15 marks, 250 words)

The socio-religious reform movements of the 19th century were outcome of arousal among intellectuals regarding the social customs and colonial dominance.



These movements attacked the cultural and ideological hegemony.

Response to hegemony

① Promoting education

↳ Prarthana Samaj, Satyashodhak Samaj advocated for education of women, lower caste.

② Against forceful conversion

↳ Brahmo Samaj ~~of~~ advocated for against practices of Christian missionaries of forceful conversions;

③ challenged the Policy of Divide and Rule :

The Young Bengal Movement propagated Indian ideas, and

The Theosophical Society was also influenced by Indian culture and propagated equality for all.

④ Practices like Sati, child marriage were abolished.

Example : Sharda Act of 1829 changed the marriage age

⑤ Widow Remarriage Act, 1856 was passed to challenge cultural hegemony.

⑥ DAV Schools were established to promote education.

⑦ ~~the~~ Ramkrishna Mission advocated for oneness of all religions.

Impact

→ Prepared ground for Nationalism

→ Awakening & ~~an~~ consciousness

→ Reforms in society.

Socio-Religious reform movements were among the first steps towards India's struggle for independence.

Q.13 ब्रिटिश नीतियों ने भारत के विऔद्योगीकरण में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया तथा इस प्रक्रिया ने भारतीय कारीगरों के जीवन और व्यापक अर्थव्यवस्था को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है? (50 अंक, 250 शब्द)

How did the British policies contribute to the de-industrialization of India, and how did this process affect the lives of Indian artisans and the broader economy? (15 marks, 250 words)

Britishers exploited Indian artisans for making huge profits and economic drain of wealth.

British policies contributed to de-industrialisation

① Britisher's annexation

↳ Policies like Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse, Subsidiary Alliance led to loss of control of rulers over their Kingdoms & became dependent on Britishers.

↳ Thus artisans like jewellery making, weapons lost patronage.

② Policy of double loss

↳ Britishers forced artisans to buy raw material at higher price and

were forced to sell goods at lower price - 35% less than the market price.

③ The goods exported from India were imposed with heavy duties and new duty import of goods

④ The technology and low prices of British goods made them competitive and were flooded in Indian markets.

⑤ Selective development of railways to ensure connectivity to markets and raw materials.

⑥ Also, land settlement policies like Zamindari, Ryotwari, Mahalwari deprived artisans to benefit from agriculture

Affect on lives and economy

① Migration from urban areas to rural areas led to huge dependency

on agriculture.

② De-industrialisation.

③ Rise of moneylender, zamindar who heavily exploited farmers and artisans.

④ Land fragmentation depriving peasants of economies of scale.

⑤ Pauperisation among artisans.

Thus British policies of de-industrialisation affected the lives of Indian artisans by depriving them of their livelihood opportunities

Q.14 स्थानीय पवनों के निर्माण में कौन से कारक सहायक होते हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में मौसम और जलवायु पर उनके प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। (50 अंक, 250 शब्द)

What are the factors that lead to the formation of local winds? Discuss their impact on the weather and climate in various regions, providing relevant examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

Local winds are regional winds that blow in a particular area affecting the weather conditions of that place.

Factors leading to formation of local winds

① Temperature

↳ Temperature of place when high leads to formation of low pressure allowing winds from high pressure to occupy the place.

Example: Summer season- Winds from nearby regions blow as low in Northern Plains

② Pressure

↳ Low Pressure pulls winds from areas of high pressure.

③ Coriolis effect

↳ The winds deflect right in the Northern Hemisphere and to the left in the southern Hemisphere.

④ Topography

↳ Topography affects the direction of wind. Example: During daytime, winds from valleys blow towards mountain top -

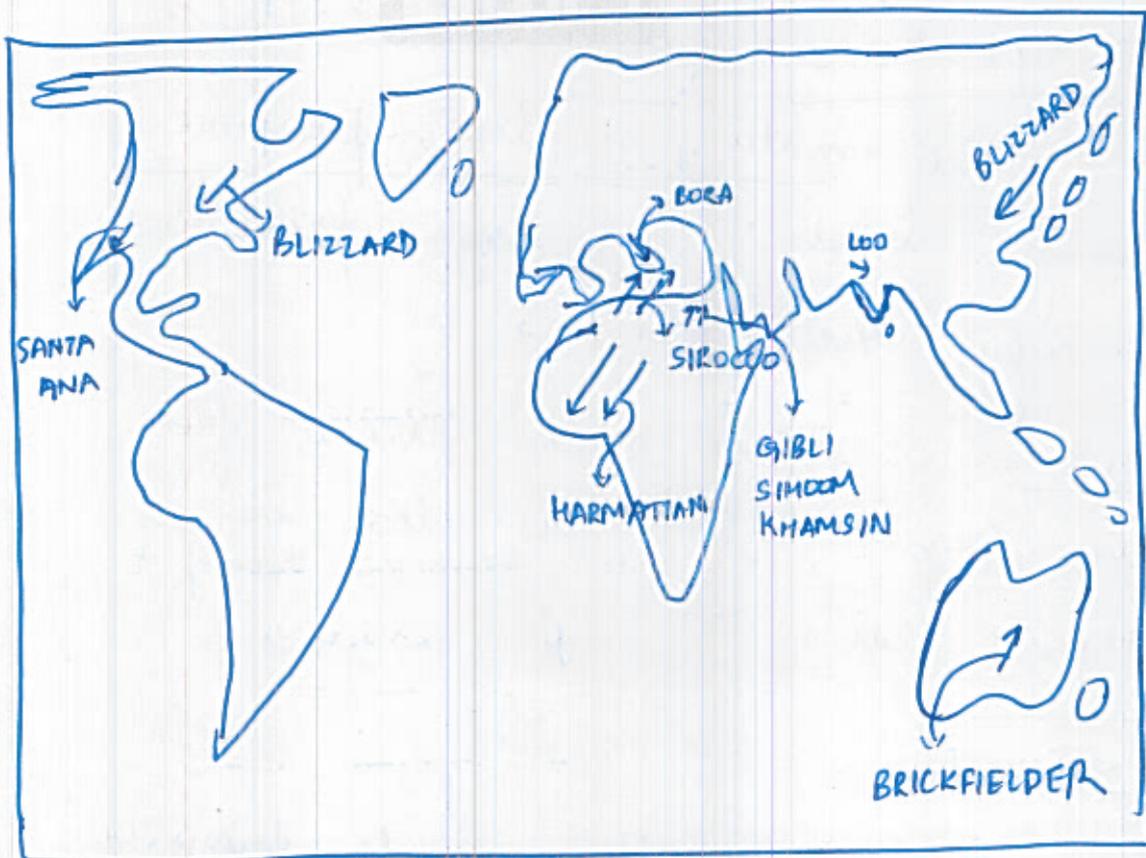


Fig. LOCAL WINDS

Socio - economic impact

Social impact

→ Affects productivity of human capital

Example: Loo

→ Heatwaves and Urban Heat Island

→ Can cause deaths related to heat stroke or cold waves

→ Moderate temperature Example: Hammattan

Economic impact

→ Affects livelihood of people

Example: Blizzard causes huge snowfall halting activities

→ Can cause damage to crops

Example: Strocco harmful to grapevines

Thus local winds have great impact on the regional areas. Climate change must be address to counter extreme negative impacts of local winds

Q.15 बंगलोर और हैदराबाद जैसे महानगरों में ताजे जल की कमी के प्रमुख कारण क्या हैं? शहरी जल प्रबंधन की आपूर्ति और मांग दोनों पहलुओं को संबोधित करने वाले व्यापक समाधान सुझाएँ। (50 अंक, 250 शब्द)

What are the primary drivers of freshwater scarcity in megacities like Bangalore and Hyderabad? Suggest comprehensive solutions that address both supply and demand aspects of urban water management. (15 marks, 250 words)

According to World Resources Institute, India is at 17th position out of 20 most water stressed regions of the world

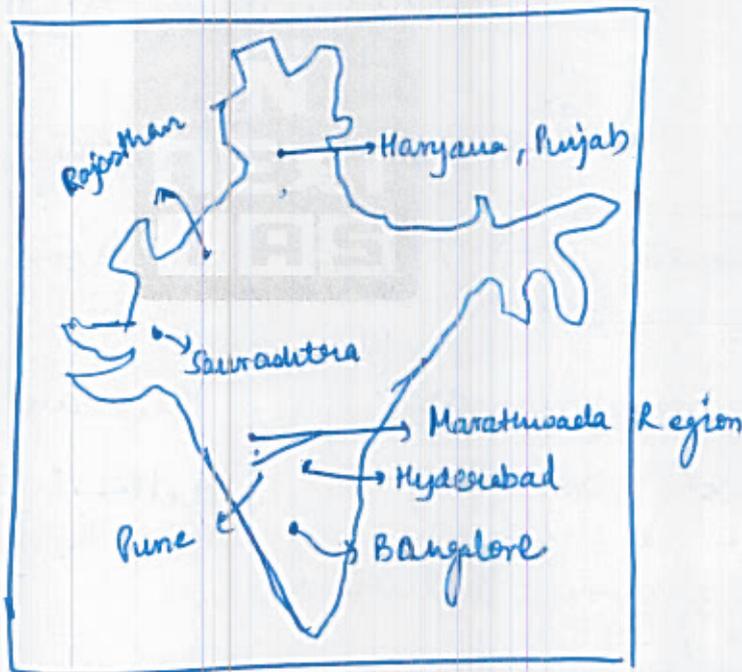


FIG: WATER SCARCE REGIONS

Primary drivers of freshwater scarcity

① Natural factors

① Presence of non-perennial rivers in southern states

↳ The freshwater availability is not round the year in southern rivers like Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri.

② Erratic weather pattern

↳ Climate change has led to erratic weather patterns, ^{late arrival of} monsoons all affecting water availability. Example: 25% deficit in Bangalore.

③ Presence of hard rocks

↳ Water cannot seep leading to less groundwater availability

④ Rainshadow area Example: Pune

⑤ Anthropogenic factors

① Excessive use of groundwater for irrigation. Example: 89% of groundwater used in agriculture

② Groundwater recharge low due to absence of water storage systems and

③ no mechanisms to recharge aquifers

③ Construction of dams

④ Water-intensive crops inspite of water deficiency in regions like Karayana

⑤ Deforestation

Measures to address aspects of urban water management

Demand side

→ Agro-climatic conditions to be used for determining choice of crops

→ Judicious use of water

→ Water harvesting systems in houses

Supply side

→ Integrated watershed management

→ Siltation of canals and rivers

→ Recharging aquifer

→ Afforestation

↓
Schemes like Atal Bhujal Yojana, Catch the Rain Campaign

Water is a basic necessity. Reforms on both side can help in maintaining standard of living

Q.16 नीली क्रांति क्या है? जलीयकृषि (एक्वाकल्चर) के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण बाधाएँ क्या हैं, तथा उन्हें दूर करने के लिए कौन सी व्यापक रणनीतियाँ लागू की जा सकती हैं? (50 अंक, 250 शब्द)

What is the Blue Revolution? What are the significant hurdles in aquaculture development, and what comprehensive strategies can be implemented to address them? (15 marks, 250 words)

The series of steps taken to increase the production and productivity of fisheries is often termed as Blue Revolution.

India is the second largest in terms of aquaculture, third largest producer and fourth largest exporter. But certain hurdles in aquaculture development are obstacle in true potential.

① Credit facilities

↳ Farmers do not have formal credit facilities to practice aquaculture.

② Demand

↳ The demand for fisheries processed

food is low thus disincentivising
the industries, as well as, farmers.

③ Technical knowhow

↳ farmers of India are illiterate and
do not possess skills to practice
aquaculture efficiently.

④ Use of fine nets

↳ ~~the~~ This leads to catching of small
larvae affecting production.

⑤ Absence of economies of large scale

⑥ too small size handholding

Example: 86% farmers are small
& marginal farmers.

Comprehensive strategies

① Construction of ponds for aquaculture

development.

① Allow formal credit facilities
Example: A Use of KCC credits to

buy loans for fisheries.

② Research and development to
have good breed of fish.

④ Providing skills to the farmer

⑤ Effective implementation of schemes

like PM Matsya Sampada Yojana,
Fisheries Aquaculture Development

⑥ Encourage farmers to engage in
rice & fish cultivation

⑦ Phytosanitary measures.

India has a potential of 4.41 million
tonnes production. Budget 2024-25
provisioned ₹ 2000 crore for fisheries.

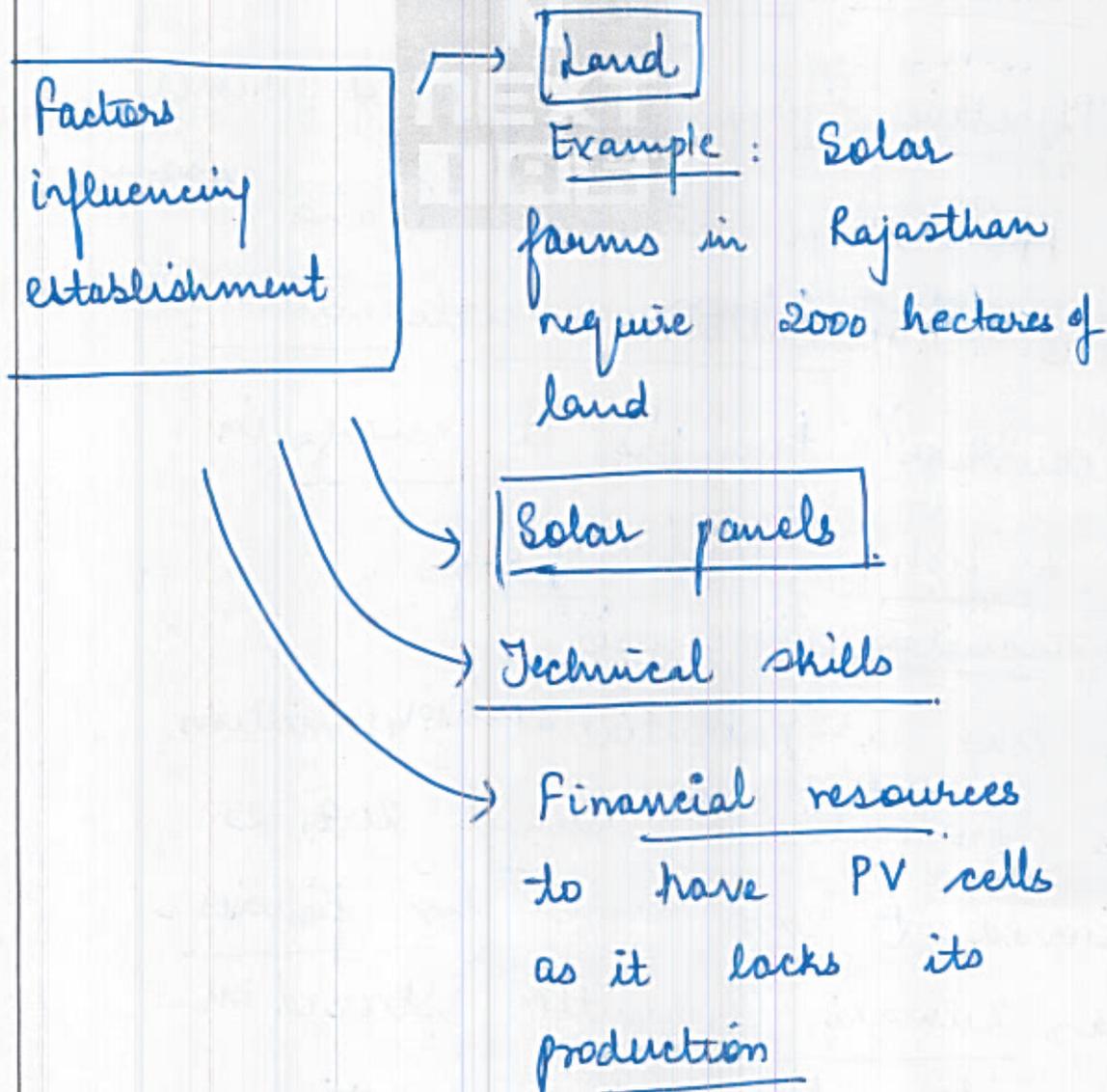
Meena - Kumari Committee stressed on

Means to have Neel Kranti

Q.17 भारत में बड़े पैमाने पर सौर फार्मों की स्थापना को प्रभावित करने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं, और उनके पर्यावरणीय और सामाजिक प्रभाव क्या हैं? भारत जैव विविधता और स्थानीय पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र की रक्षा की आवश्यकता के साथ सौर ऊर्जा के विस्तार को किस प्रकार संतुलित कर सकता है? (50 अंक, 250 शब्द)

What are the key factors influencing the establishment of large-scale solar farms in India, and what are their environmental and social impacts? How can India balance the expansion of solar energy with the need to protect biodiversity and local ecosystems? (15 marks, 250 words)

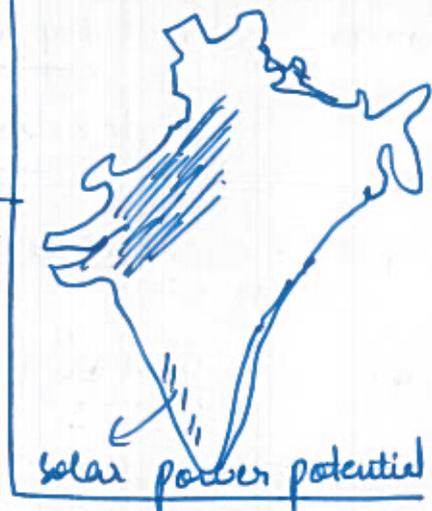
India is third largest in terms of solar power production in the world. It has a potential of 748 GW production.



Impacts of solar farms.

① Large scale displacement

↳ Displacement of people from the areas to establish solar farms



② Land acquisition leading to acquisition of agricultural lands & compensation.

③ Rehabilitation of communities displaced burden on ex-chequer.

④ Loss to Biodiversity.

⑤ Disruption of ecosystems.

⑥ Large scale deforestation to establish large scale farms.

Balance the expansion & protection of
biodiversity

① Environmental Impact Assessment
of the project to ensure minimum
losses.

② Compensatory Afforestation for
the patches cleared.

③ Rehabilitation and compensation
of the communities.

④ Promote rooftop solar (RTS)

Example: Current capacity of RTS is
11 GW.

⑤ Schemes like PM- Surya Ghar
Muft Bijli Yojana, National Solar
Mission to be promoted.

Solar power production is crucial for
clean energy transition and SDG 7
achievement.

Q.18 सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म किस तरह से सामाजिक असमानताओं और सत्ता (शक्ति) संरचनाओं को बनाये रखते हैं या चुनौती देते हैं? एक आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। (50 अंक, 250 शब्द)

In what ways do social media platforms perpetuate and challenge social inequalities and power structures? Provide a critical analysis. (15 marks, 250 words)

According to reports, India has presently 820 million active Internet users.

Social media platforms have been easily accessible in modern day scenario with its increased penetration ~~and~~ in both rural and urban areas.

Social media perpetuating social inequalities and power structures

① Filter bubbles

↳ Social media platforms use AI algorithm to display content that of user's mindset. This prevents one to know the another aspect.

② Pake news / paid news / biased news

↳ Such news instills feeling of communalism, hatred or polarization

Example: Kanhiya Case, that led to hatred between Hindus and Muslims;
fake news propagated during elections

③ Movies and drama

↳ Certain movies present one viewpoint perpetuating inequalities.

Example: Gender inequality and violence displayed in movie like Animal.

④ Deepfakes

↳ Example: ① Audio of eminent personalities used to convince the vote for political party.

② Deepfakes of actresses to instill
gender inequality

social media challenging social inequalities
and power structures

① Certain Movies like Tali bring awareness among people to understand issues of transgender to promote equalities.

② Social movements

Example: Nirbhaya Movement to challenge gender inequality and promotion of justice.

③ Uploading of criminal data of candidates help in knowing whom to vote.

④ Also inequalities with respect to caste are challenged Example: Movie-Articles

Social media is fourth pillar of democracy. It must be regulated to have benefits out of it.

Q.19 जनजातीय एवं मुख्यधारा समाज का तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। क्या जनजातीय समाज मुख्यधारा समाज से ज्यादा प्रगतिशील है? उदाहरण सहित तर्क दीजिए। (50 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Give a comparative analysis of the tribal and mainstream societies. Is tribal society more progressive than mainstream society? Argue with examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

India has 8.6% of its population as tribals according to 2011 Census. India's society is characterised by co-existence of tribal and mainstream societies

Comparative Analysis

Tribal societies	Mainstream societies
<p>① Resides mainly in forested areas like <u>Chattisgarh</u>, <u>Jharkhand</u>, <u>Bihar</u></p>	<p>① Resides mainly in big metropolitan cities like <u>Bangalore</u>, <u>Mumbai</u>, <u>Delhi</u></p>
<p>② Practice hunting & gathering, <u>agriculture</u>. Example: <u>Orissas</u>, <u>Jarawas</u></p>	<p>② Agriculture, IT & ITeS sector, manufacturing is <u>practiced</u>.</p>

③ Can be easily radicalised as mostly unaware and illiterate.

④ Worshipping tribal gods, nature.
Example: ~~Kuldevi~~ ^{Kuldevi} ~~etc.~~,
worshipping rain, fire etc.

⑤ Superstitions

⑥ Face displacement due to development

⑦ Cultural alienation at times

③ Cannot be easily radicalised

④ Worshipping in temples, mosques, churches in organised manner

⑤ Rational thinking

⑥ Settled in high rise societies, urbanised areas.

⑦ Integrated with globalised world

Tribal society more progressive

Ⓚ Yes

① Aware of cyclones and as was visible in case of Tsunami 2004 where tribes of Andaman saved themselves.

② Gender equality and women empowerment

↳ Tribes of North East are matrilineal.

Example: Garo, Khasi tribes

③ Unique craft practices

Example: Warli painting, folk paintings.

④ Conservation of flora and fauna

Example: Tribes planted banana farms for Hoolock Gibbon.

⑤ Social cohesion and harmony.

⑥ Believe in sustainable development

⑦ No. → superstitions

→ Illiteracy is higher

→ Resistant to adept to

modern agricultural practices

Example: Thum Cultivation practiced

Tribes are unique social fabric of India's society. Schemes like PM-JANMAN, Jan Jatiya, Gaurav Abhayan are steps in the right direction.

Q.20 निर्धनता किस प्रकार जाति, सामाजिक स्तरीकरण और लैंगिक असमानता जैसी अन्य सामाजिक समस्याओं से जुड़ी हुई है, और इन परस्पर संबंधित मुद्दों के समाधान के लिए आप कौन सी व्यापक रणनीतियाँ सुझाते हैं? (50 अंक, 250 शब्द)

In what ways does poverty intersect with other social problems like caste, social stratification, and gender inequality? What comprehensive strategies do you suggest to address these interrelated issues? (15 marks, 250 words)

Poverty is a state of living that deprives one of basic necessities necessary for human survival and have good standard of living

Poverty goes beyond economic needs & interests with other forms of stratification.

Poverty intersecting with caste

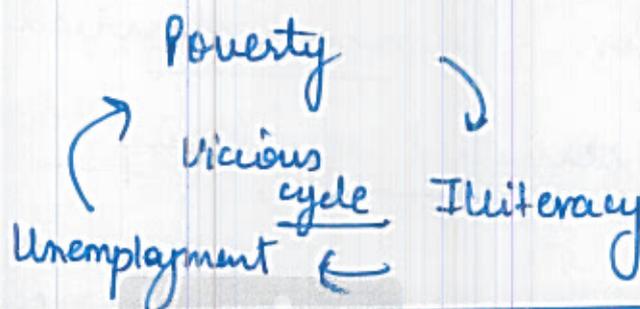
① Caste notions promote purity and pollution and forces lower ~~low~~ caste to engage in inhumane livelihood

Example : Manual scavenging (87,913 manual scavengers in India)

② Women of lower caste work as bonded labourers in agricultural fields

③ landlessness high among lower
caste farmers (Kameen Caste).

④ Illiteracy among Dalits, tribes
perpetuating poverty



Poverty intersecting other social
stratification and gender inequality

Poor

① Women working in households
as homemaids are sexually assaulted.

② Sex workers living in inhumane
conditions.

③ Unhygienic conditions in slums
leads to poor reproductive health of
women.

④ Domestic violence high in poor
households.

Strategies to address interrelated issue

① Employment opportunities

↳ Example - PM- VISHWAKARMA, Promoting self-help groups through Lakshpati Didi Initiative, transgender provided job opportunities via SMILE.

② Skill development should be promoted.

Example : PMKVY, Skill Development Kendras

③ Promoting literacy to build human development capital. Example : Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao, Eklaavya Mode Residential Schools.

④ Build infrastructure for adequate health facilities.

Poverty is multidimensional and multifaceted. It needs to be eliminated to achieve SDG 1.

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.

DONT'S

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any pages from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

DO'S

1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

SPECIAL REQUEST FOR CANDIDATE AVAILING ONLINE FACILITY

1. Scan the QCA booklet properly. We suggest the uses of the app CAM scanner (Scan QR code in page 2) based on our previous experiences.
2. Please scan the QCA booklet in ample light. Copies scanned under moderate light can hamper evaluation quality.
3. Any page/pdf having shadow needs to be rescanned. Please make sure that the pdf that you upload is as clean as possible.
4. **Candidates not using the QCA booklet** must mention their details on the front page. And leave the next page blank for the macro comments. It must be understood that the answer should start from Page no. 3 in of the scanned pdf.
5. Candidates not using the QCA booklet must follow the sequence of the answer as per the question paper.
6. Please check the sequence of the answer and total number of pages in the scanned version. Make sure it is in consonance with the physical version of the same.

NEXT IAS

महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश

अभ्यर्थियों को निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ना चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर दण्डित किया जा सकता है।

क्या न करें-

1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें।
2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें।
3. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपको कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो पर्यवेक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न भूलें।
4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।

क्या करें-

1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें।
2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें।
3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें।
4. रफ नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। रफ नोट्स को बाद में क्रॉस कर देना चाहिए।
5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पेन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।
6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी QCA पुस्तिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।

ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध

1. QCA पुस्तिका को ठीक से स्कैन करें। हम चाहेंगे कि आप स्कैनिंग के लिए कैमस्कैनर ऐप (CAM SCANNER) का प्रयोग करें। (यह कोई प्रमोशन नहीं है)।
2. कृपया QCA पुस्तिका को पर्याप्त रोशनी में स्कैन करें। कम रोशनी में स्कैन की गई पुस्तिकाएं, उनके मूल्यांकन की गुणवत्ता को बाधित कर सकती हैं।
3. स्कैन के दौरान छाया वाले किसी भी पृष्ठ/पीडीएफ को फिर से स्कैन किया जाना चाहिए। कृपया सुनिश्चित करें कि आपके द्वारा अपलोड की गई पीडीएफ यथा संभव स्पष्ट हो ।
4. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को अपना विवरण पहले पृष्ठ पर देना चाहिए और मैक्रो टिप्पणियों के लिए अगला पृष्ठ खाली छोड़ दें। यह समझना चाहिए कि उत्तर स्कैन की गई पीडीएफ में पृष्ठ नंबर 3 से शुरू होना चाहिए।
5. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को प्रश्नपत्र के अनुसार उत्तर के अनुक्रम का पालन करना चाहिए।
6. कृपया स्कैन किए गए संस्करण में उत्तर के अनुक्रम और कुल पृष्ठों की संख्या की जाँच करें। सुनिश्चित करें कि यह उसी के भौतिक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।

